The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 63, No. 2-3 February-March 2004

Churchill and the Great Republic

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

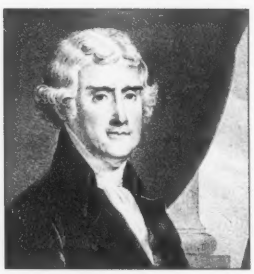
Information Bulletin

Vol. 63, No. 2-3 February-March 2004

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

23

38



42

44

On the Cover: British Prime Minister Winston Churchill onboard the H.M.S. Prince of Wales during a trip to Newfoundland in August 1941.

Cover Story: The life and career of Sir Winston Churchill and his lifelong relationship with the United States is the subject of a new exhibition at the Library. 23

Pieces of History: Many items relating to Churchill's life were found hidden deep within the collections and personal papers housed in the Library's Manuscript Division. 29

Gift of a Globe: A copy of a world globe given to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill has been restored by the Conservation Division. 33

Shultz Speaks: Former Secretary of State George P. Shultz discussed the past and current state of foreign relations in a February speech at the Library titled "A Changed World." 36

Serbian Exchange: The director of the National Library of Serbia came to Washington to sign an agreement to exchange materials on the Balkan wars and culture of the 1990s. 37

Boorstin Remembered: Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin died in February and is remembered by the current Librarian. 38

The Mark of Copyright: The Copyright Office has adopted an updated seal and logo. 40

Stories of Slavery: Audio recordings of former slaves are now available on the Library's Web site. 41

More from George and Tom: Projects to digitize and make available online the papers of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson are complete. 42

As the World Turns: Scholar Lanxin Xiang chaired a panel on how the world has changed since the Iraq War. 43

The Height of Civil Rights: Congressional Gold Medal winner Dorothy Height came to the Library to discuss her life in the civil rights movement. 44

Brown at 50: Brian Jones, general counsel at the Department of Education, spoke on the effects of the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education decision. 46

Women of Islam: The rights and roles of women in Islamic societies were the subject of a panel at the Library. 47

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 10 times in 2004 by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/today**.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail pao@loc.gov.

HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
PATRICIA REYES BACA & JOHN H. SAYERS, Designers
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Churchill and the Great Republic

New Exhibition Examines Pivotal British Prime Minister

By DAUN VAN EE

The year 2004 marks the 60th anniversary of the cross-Channel D-Day attack (June 6, 1944) as well as the 130th anniversary of the birth of Sir Winston Churchill, who played a large role in the June 6 invasion.

The Library of Congress explores the life of Churchill and his long relationship with the United States in its major exhibition "Churchill and the Great Republic," which is on view through July 10 in the Northwest Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building. The title of the exhibition, taken from the words Churchill often used to refer to the United States, reflects the respect and affection with which he regarded the English-speaking land on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

"Churchill and the Great Republic" is unique in at least two significant ways. First, it draws on the unparalleled collection of Churchill materials in the Churchill Archives Centre located at Churchill College, a part of the University of Cambridge in England. This is the first time that these materials have been part of a comprehensive Churchill exhibition in the United States. Second, more than two-thirds of the total items in the exhibition have been selected from the rich, multiformat resources of the Library of Congress. Some of the Library's materials are newly uncovered and have never before been publicly displayed.

President George W. Bush spoke in the Library's Great Hall about Churchill and the significance of his relationship to the United States on the afternoon of Feb. 5, and the exhibition opened to the public the following day. Hours for the exhibition are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday-Saturday.

Churchill's remarkable output of words, both written and spoken, are featured in the 210 items on display. The primary, though not exclusive, sources for the information presented are manuscripts. Books, photographs, drawings, maps, audiovisual materials—and one very large, historic globe—round out the presentation and help viewers understand Churchill and his significant American ties. A sense of historical perspective is aided by a time line, which runs throughout the exhibition. On it are significant dates in Churchill's life, juxtaposed with major events in European and American history.

In an address at the Library of Congress on the opening of "Churchill and the Great Republic" before members of the Churchill family and members of Congress, President Bush praised Winston Churchill and said: "This exhibit bears witness to one of the most varied and consequential lives of modern history."

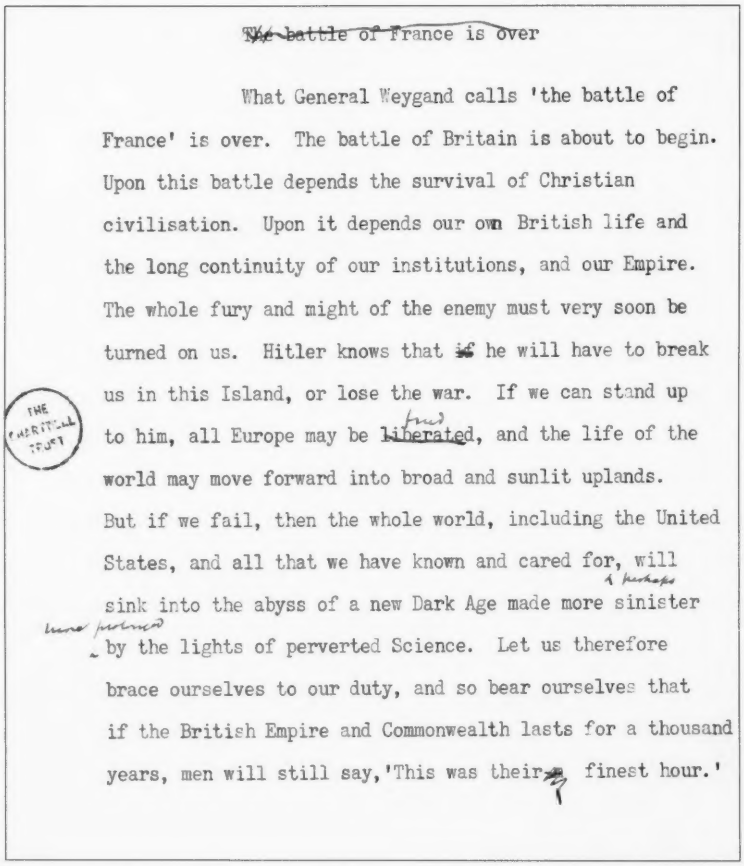
Eight audio stations in different sections of the exhibition allow visitors to listen to some of the Churchill speeches that established his reputation as one of history's greatest orators. Six of his most famous quotations are reproduced on the walls outside the main enclosures; there are also several revealing quotations others made about him. The exhibition opens and closes with two visual-media stations, which feature Churchill's own spoken words as well as those of politicians, world leaders, entertainers and cartoon characters as they quote, paraphrase or imitate him.

"Churchill and the Great Republic" has six major areas covering Churchill's life and achievements, from his birth on Nov. 30, 1874, in Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire, England, to his death in 1965. Three of the areas deal with the World War II era, reflecting the pivotal role that Churchill played in shaping events during that critical period. The emphasis on this greatest of global conflicts is also appropriate because that was when Churchill's ties to, and conception of, the United States were crucial to the survival of civilization.

Description of the Exhibition: An Age of Youth

An introductory section titled "An Age of Youth" covers Churchill's ancestry, his parents and formative years, from 1706 to 1900. One of several remarkable items uncovered in the search for materials in the Library of Congress is a letter from Churchill's ancestor John Churchill, the brilliant soldier who became the first Duke of Marlborough. In this letter John Churchill asks his wife, Sarah, to relay to Queen Anne the news that he has just triumphed over the French in one of his greatest battles—Ramillies—on May 23, 1706.

Rewarding his victories in the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Queen Anne had named John Churchill the Duke of Marlborough in 1702 and provided for his construction of Blenheim Palace at Oxfordshire in 1705, following his triumphant victory in the Battle of Blenheim in 1704. Winston Churchill returned to Blenheim Palace often. It was the place he chose



~~The battle of France is over~~

What General Weygand calls 'the battle of France' is over. The battle of Britain is about to begin. Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilisation. Upon it depends our own British life and the long continuity of our institutions, and our Empire. The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that ~~if~~ he will have to break us in this Island, or lose the war. If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be ~~liberated~~ freed, and the life of the world may move forward into broad and sunlit uplands. But if we fail, then the whole world, including the United States, and all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age made more sinister & perhaps by the lights of perverted Science. Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty, and so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and Commonwealth lasts for a thousand years, men will still say,'This was their finest hour.'

THE CHURCHILL TRUST

Draft page from Winston Churchill's "Finest Hour" speech, given on June 18, 1940. (c) Crown copyright. Courtesy of Curtis Brown on behalf of the Churchill family. Churchill Papers, Churchill Archives Centre, Cambridge, U.K.

to propose to his future wife, Clementine Hozier, in 1908.

Among the pictures and documents illustrating the early life of Marlborough's descendant Winston Churchill is a report card for the 8-year-old future statesman. It states that during the grading period he had been "very naughty." Another note from Churchill the schoolboy begs his mother to allow him to skip school so that he can attend the Wild West show starring "Buffalow Bill."

More significant letters, from a little-used collection at the Library of Congress and previously unknown to scholars, depict Churchill's achievements as a battlefield hero and dashing war correspondent. One of these, written in pencil to his cousin "Sunny," the ninth Duke of Marlborough, as Churchill rode in a rocking passenger-train car, recounts his experiences in the Sudan Expedition of 1896-1898. He had just ridden in, and fortunately survived, one of the British Army's last great cavalry actions—the charge of the Twenty-first Lancers. Churchill's letter tells of deadly combat at close quarters—"under a foot's range"—and vividly describes the scenes of carnage: "I am not squeamish, but I have seen acts of great barbarity perpetrated at Omdurman and have been thoroughly sickened of human blood."

Stirring Affairs

The section titled "Stirring Affairs," spanning the years 1900-1931, takes its title from words appearing in a Churchill letter written in 1912, after he had risen through the political process to become First Lord of the Admiralty, the civilian head of Britain's Navy. Other letters, some newly uncovered, show his anguish after the failure of an expedition to the Dardanelles during World War I. In despair, Churchill left his lofty post and went to the trenches of Flanders, where he led an infantry battalion in combat.

In one poignant missive to "Sunny" from "The Field," he thanked him for a letter and a promised box of food. "I have ... had my tiny dog hole where I sleep in the line smashed up by a shell wh [sic] had it ... detonated perfectly w'd [sic] have been the end of my chequered fortunes. ... If I am killed at the head of my battalion, it will be an honourable & dignified finâle."

Churchill's marriage to Clementine Hozier in 1908 and his early political career are illustrated in this section as well.

The Finest Hour

Churchill's activities in the events leading up to, and at the outset of, World War II are covered in the third section, the first of three dealing with the war. The section takes its name from a memorable phrase he used in one of his most famous speeches, delivered as he and his nation prepared to face the Nazi onslaught alone: "Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty and so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire lasts for a thousand years, men will still say, 'This was their finest hour.'" The Churchill Archives Centre has loaned the Library a typescript draft of this address, complete with Churchill's handwritten changes; a sound recording from the Library's audio collections is also part of the display. This portion of the exhibition shows him at his most heroic, when, as President John F. Kennedy said later, he mobilized the English language and sent it into battle. The emphasis is on the beginnings of his relationship with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and their common goal to keep Britain fighting until the United States was ready to enter the war. Included are items illustrating Churchill's contention that the struggle was an "unnecessary war," in the sense that it never should have occurred. Churchill believed that if the victors from World War I—Britain, France and the United States—had met the rise of Fascist aggressor nations with firmness, the Axis nations, led by Adolf Hitler, would not have attacked them.

Portrait of Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill taken during a lecture tour of the United States, 1900. Prints and Photographs Division

Winston Churchill as new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nov. 7, 1924. Prints and Photographs Division

The Sword for Freedom

The Japanese air raid on the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, finally brought America into the war. This point marks the beginning of the fourth section of the exhibition, covering the years 1941-1943. Churchill was eager to have the United States fight alongside the British forces in Europe. Wasting no time, he undertook a dangerous transatlantic journey in December 1941, arriving in time to spend Christmas at the White House. Making his first historic address to a joint session of Congress, he told them of his relief that "the United States, united as never before, have drawn the sword for freedom and cast away the scabbard." An annotated draft of this speech is on display, along with an audio recording and a photograph taken as he mesmerized his distinguished audience.

On the first day of 1942, Churchill and Roosevelt, along with representatives of China and the Soviet Union, signed a declaration creating the United Nations, the wartime alliance that eventually grew to form the nucleus for a lasting international organization. For the next year, Churchill tried to forge good working relationships with his most important ally, the United States, as well as with the Soviet Union and the Free French led

After the fall of France in June 1940, Britain faced the possibility of invasion. Germany, however, was unable to achieve the necessary air superiority, and the planned invasion, code-named SEALION, was postponed. By October Churchill quipped, "We are waiting for the long-promised invasion. So are the fishes." The new prime minister inspects the coastal defenses during the summer of 1940, when landings seemed imminent. New York World-Telegram & Sun Collection, Prints and Photographs Division

Winston Churchill touring the ruins of Coventry Cathedral, 1942. Prints and Photographs Division

Winston Churchill addressing a joint session of Congress, May 19, 1943. Connally Collection, Prints and Photograph Division

by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Among the letters on display in this fourth section is a handwritten note from Roosevelt to Churchill, in which the president called for the creation of a second front in Northwest Europe, one that would force the Nazis to draw pressure off the Soviets. Another holograph letter, from de Gaulle, asks Churchill's daughter-in-law to remind her young son, in years to come, that there was once a French general, during the greatest war in history, who was the sincere admirer of his grandfather (Churchill) and the faithful ally of Britain.

The most remarkable items in this portion of the exhibition, however, are handwritten notes passed between Churchill and Roosevelt envoy W. Averell Harriman as they rode in a noisy bomber en route to Moscow and a sensitive meeting with Soviet dictator Josef Stalin. In these hastily scrawled memos, Churchill listed the actions that he was prepared to offer the Soviets in place of a second front in 1942; they also disclose Stalin's favorable reaction to news of the planned invasion of French North Africa in November 1942.

Unity and Strategy

The final section of the exhibition devoted to World War II, "Unity and Strategy," covers the years 1943-1945. After many frustrating delays, Allied forces wiped out the last remaining Axis troops in North Africa. The Allies exploited this success by undertaking operations in Sicily and then moving onto the Italian peninsula. Finally, after much debate and preparation, the Allies launched their long-awaited cross-Channel attack in June 1944.

Displayed in the exhibition is a situation map showing the placement of friendly and enemy forces as of midnight on that momentous day. The map is unique in that it was created for a notional First United States Army Group, a unit supposedly commanded by Gen. George S. Patton, as a part of the most successful deception effort of the war. This was the ruse, inspired by Churchill, that fooled the Germans into thinking that the main invasion was to come ashore at the Pas de Calais, after the Normandy landings. Another displayed item, a document stamped "Top Secret ULTRA," illustrates the greatest secret of the war: the knowledge that the British had broken the Germans' most secret codes and were deciphering all of their military and naval communications.

World War II veteran and cartoonist Bill Mauldin drew this symbol of a grieving Britain on the occasion of Churchill's death in 1965.

Cold War and Long Sunset

The last section of the exhibition, "Cold War and Long Sunset," contains materials from the final years of Churchill's life. Continuing his advocacy of greater Anglo-American cooperation, he prophesied the deterioration of relations among the former wartime allies and the coming of the Cold War. Becoming prime minister again in 1951 (and serving until 1955), he sought to lessen East-West tensions and prevent nuclear war by holding summit meetings with the leaders of the Soviet Union.

Featured in this section are photographs and sound clips from his famous 1946 speech, "The Sinews of Peace," delivered in Fulton, Mo., with President Truman at his side. This address became widely known as a result of its most notable sentence: "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."

Also on display are a handwritten letter warning of the communist menace from President Truman and President Dwight D. Eisenhower's emotional reaction to the news that Churchill, his colleague in war and peace, was to retire. The final exhibition items are the order of service for his 1965 funeral, plus two editorial cartoons. The first cartoon, published in the London Daily Mail in 1963 on the day after President John F. Kennedy proclaimed Churchill an honorary American citizen, shows Churchill's trademark cigar bridging the gap between London's Big Ben and New York's Statue of Liberty. The second was drawn by Bill Mauldin, the great soldier-cartoonist from World War II. It shows a sad and dignified lion—the symbol of Churchill's beloved British Empire—weeping a single tear at the news of his death on Jan. 24, 1965.

For an online view of the exhibition, visit the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/exhibits/churchill/**. ◆

Daun van Ee is a historical specialist in the Library's Manuscript Division and the curator of the exhibition "Churchill and the Great Republic."

Discovered Treasure

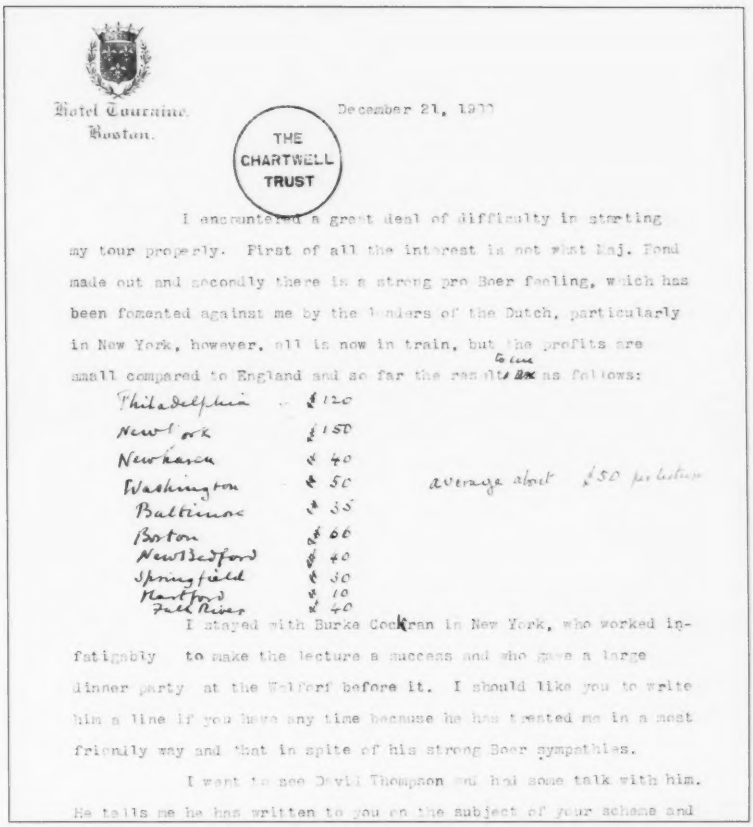
Churchill Letters Found in 1929 Gift

By GAIL FINEBERG

The story of how the Marlborough Papers came to the Library of Congress is told in a Manuscript Division case file. On Aug. 3, 1928, Bainbridge Colby, who had served as President Woodrow Wilson's secretary of state, wrote to Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam that he had dined with the ninth Duke of Marlborough, who "disclosed that he had this interesting collection, and he told me that the idea had long been forming in his mind to present it to America." The collection included original autograph letters, "not only from personages of historical eminence in the past but also from contemporaries of very wide fame," Colby told Putnam. More letters ensued as Colby arranged for the gift to go "to an honored place in our great National Library," and on March 22, 1929, Colby advised Putnam that four wooden boxes "of considerable size" had been delivered to the U.S. Embassy in London for shipment under embassy seal to the Library. A May 9, 1929, Library memorandum to the case file noted that the gift consisted of 155 pieces of historical material, including letters, documents, a small statue of Winged Victory, an illuminated book, press clippings and photos. The collection was publicized at least once; the file contains a June 9, 1929, New York Times article describing the Marlborough Papers.

The story of the Library's mounting a new exhibition, "Churchill and the Great Republic," is one of seeking and finding buried treasure in the Library's vast collections. The search for exhibition items began in the Library's Manuscript Division on a Monday morning three years ago. It was military historian Daun van Ee's first day on the job, having taken the weekend off after 27 years of organizing and editing President Dwight D. Eisenhower's papers for Johns Hopkins University.

His first Library assignment: Find materials in the Library's collections to complement items chosen from the Churchill Archives Centre in Cambridge, England, for the first major U.S. exhibition about Sir Winston Churchill. The exhibition was to show Churchill's ties to the United States.



Hotel Touraine.
Boston.

December 21, 1900

THE CHARTWELL TRUST

I encountered a great deal of difficulty in starting my tour properly. First of all the interest is not what Maj. Pond made out and secondly there is a strong pro Boer feeling, which has been fomented against me by the leaders of the Dutch, particularly in New York, however, all is now in train, but the profits are small compared to England and so far the results are as follows:

Philadelphia	$ 120
New York	$ 150
New Haven	$ 40
Washington	$ 50
Baltimore	$ 35
Boston	$ 60
New Bedford	$ 40
Springfield	$ 30
Hartford	$ 10
Fall River	$ 40

average about $50 per lecture

I stayed with Burke Cochran in New York, who worked indefatigably to make the lecture a success and who gave a large dinner party at the Waldorf before it. I should like you to write him a line if you have any time because he has treated me in a most friendly way and that in spite of his strong Boer sympathies.

I want to see David Thompson and hear some talk with him. He tells me he has written to you on the subject of your scheme and

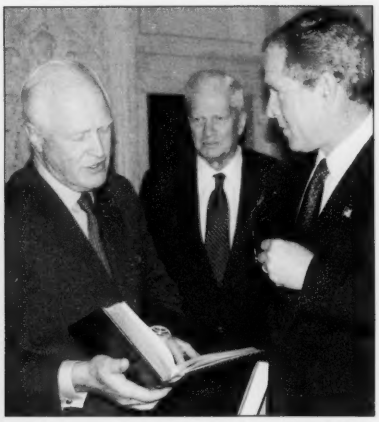
Letter from Winston Churchill to his mother describing his lecture tour in the United States, Dec. 21, 1900. Courtesy of Curtis Brown on behalf of the Churchill family. Churchill Papers, Churchill Archives Centre, Cambridge, U.K.

Van Ee approached this task with some trepidation. "I'll admit," he said at a press briefing preceding the Feb. 5 opening of the exhibition, "I had some concerns."

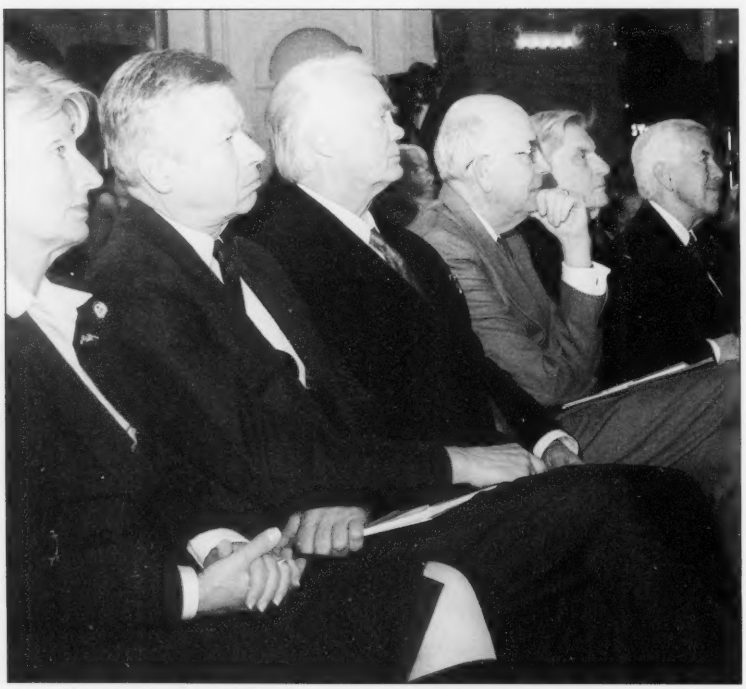
For one thing, he said, the Manuscript Division collected primarily American materials, and the Library was not known among scholars as a repository of Churchill materials. For another, the presidential libraries of Churchill's contemporaries—Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower—seemed more likely to hold Churchill correspondence or speeches. The Library's catalog did not yield ready access to the subject.

Van Ee's first break in the case came while having coffee with a colleague, Josephus Nelson. Library archivist Nelson remarked that he had seen a picture of Blenheim Palace, constructed by Churchill's ancestor, the first Duke of Marlborough, in the "Marlborough Papers." Thinking that such a picture could illustrate Churchill's heritage, van Ee said, he visited an out-of-the-way corner of the Manuscript Division stacks to investigate "this obscure, uninventoried collection," a 1929 gift to the Library from Churchill's cousin, the ninth Duke of Marlborough. Van Ee opened one of three large volumes and found a letter

Joining in the festivities opening the exhibition "Churchill and the Great Republic" are members of Sir Winston Churchill's family, from left, his granddaughter Celia Sandys; his youngest daughter, Mary, Lady Soames; and Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill. With them are Mr. and Mrs. James Billington.



Winston Churchill, left, reads his inscription to President George Bush in a copy of his new book, "Never Give In! The Best of Winston Churchill's Speeches." This book and another one inscribed for James Billington are two of 135 leather-bound copies in a limited edition published by the Easton Press.



Listening to the president's speech earlier in the day are, from left, Rep. Jane Harman (D-Calif.); Rep. Thomas Petri (R-Wis.); Rep. C.W. "Bill" Young (R-Fla.); Sen. Robert Bennett (R-Utah); Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) and Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind).

tipped into the gutter. Squinting at the small, even hand slanting across the page in pencil, he saw the date, Sept. 29, 1898. The letter was addressed to "My Dear Sunny" and signed "Yours affectionately, Winston S. Churchill."

"I read it through, and I thought, 'Somebody planted this,'" van Ee recalled with a chuckle.

But he looked further, and there among the Marlborough Papers he found 10 more letters from young Winston S. Churchill to his cousin "Sunny," Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill, the ninth Duke of Marlborough, as well as other relevant items.

"There was far more here than I had realized; indeed, far more than anybody had ever known," van Ee said. Of 210 items in the exhibition, the Library's collections yielded 155 in several formats—newspaper clippings, photographs, cartoons, posters, drawings, maps and a globe, as well as letters and other manuscripts.

Van Ee's initial discovery was the earliest Churchill letter from the Marlborough Papers. Writing to his cousin while aboard a train near Vienna, 23-year-old Churchill describes his experience in the last great British cavalry charge of the 19th century in the 1898 Battle of Omdurman, which was the

Churchill worked energetically for the success of Overlord—the cross-Channel airborne and amphibious attack known as "D-Day"—albeit with some misgivings. Casualties from such a direct assault might be catastrophically high. Men and equipment would have to be withdrawn from Italy and the Mediterranean, where things looked promising, and they would be sitting idle for several months. Pre-invasion bombing might kill many French civilians. This March 1944 photograph may reflect both his doubts and Overlord commander Eisenhower's suspicion that Churchill's heart was not really in it. Associated Press photo, "A Serious Inspection," 1944. New York World-Telegram & Sun Collection, Prints and Photographs Division

basis for the film "The Four Feathers." According to van Ee, young Churchill, anxious to distinguish himself as a soldier and war correspondent, had joined a British cavalry unit, the 21st Lancers, just before the climax of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to reconquer the Sudan.

"The Battle was a wonderful spectacle," Churchill wrote. "I had the good luck to ride through the charge unhurt—indeed untouched—which very few can say. I used a pistol and did not draw my sword." Churchill reported the unit had sustained its greatest losses since the charge of the Light Brigade more than 40 years earlier—22 men killed, 75 wounded and 119 horses wounded or killed.

Another of van Ee's discoveries is a letter that Churchill had written to his cousin from "Government House" in Madras, India, on Jan. 14, 1899, after he had resigned his commission in the British Army. "I am staying here for a few days. The governor is a decent and amiable man, the house is comfortable & the weather cool," he wrote.

At this point in his life, van Ee said, Churchill's goal was to advance his career of writing and politics. He commented that he had received a check for £26.5 from the North American Review, "which I think is the highest pay per thousand words I have received as yet."

Van Ee provided the context for Churchill's last letter in the Marlborough collection. Blamed for a disastrous attempt by British forces to attack Germany's ally Turkey through the Dardanelles Strait, Churchill was fired in 1915 as the first lord of the admiralty. He left England in despair and volunteered for six months as an infantry officer in the trenches of World War I.

"One becomes quite reconciled to the idea of annihilation," Churchill wrote his cousin Sunny, "& death seems to be divested of any element of tragedy. The only thing to dread is some really life wrecking wound which left one a cripple, an invalid, or an idiot. But that one must hope is not on the agenda of the Fates."

As van Ee continued his Library search for exhibition materials, he found items in other collections, among them candid observations from George S. Patton's handwritten diaries, and maps and documents illustrating World War II code-breaking secrets as well as Churchill's "amazingly successful 'bodyguard of lies'" that deceived the Germans waiting for the D-Day invasion."

Complementing these riches from the Library's Marlborough Papers in "Churchill and the Great Republic" are items from the Churchill Archives Centre, including photographs of Churchill's parents, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill (Winston's American mother was Jennie Jerome, the daughter of a New York entrepreneur). A poignant note, dated May 7, 1882, written in 8-year-old Winston's script to "My Dear Mamma," asked when she might visit him at Blenheim Palace. (According to exhibition labels, Winston and his younger brother Jack were raised largely by nannies and boarding schools.)

A report card indicates Winston was at times "still troublesome." Allen Packwood, director of the Churchill Archives Centre and a co-curator of this exhibition, noted that, although young Churchill excelled in history and English, he did not perform well

Spencer-Churchill

S. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,

ASCOT.

Report from September 20th *to* Nov. 3rd 1883.

Place in School Order 5th

Division Master's Classical Report.

Place in 4th Division of 11 Boys for ½ Term. 8th

Composition very variable.—

Translation

Grammar fair.—

Diligence Began term well, but latterly has been very naughty.— on the whole he has made progress.—

Set Master's Report.

Place in 4th Set of 10 Boys for ½ Term. 7th

Mathematics greatly improved, but very uncertain.—

French not very good.

German —

Scripture v.g.

History } weak in Geography.

Geography } good in History.

Writing and Spelling improved.

Music —

Drawing very elementary. H. Martineau Cooke.

General Conduct on the whole he has improved — though at times he is still troublesome.

Times late 6.

H. Rodney's Kynnersley *Head Master.*

THE CHARTWELL TRUST

School report for Winston Churchill from St. George's School, Ascot, September-November 1883

in other subjects. "He was clearly not university material," he commented. Churchill ended his formal schooling at age 20 and, in spite of his father's opposition, enrolled in the cavalry, an expensive enterprise requiring a string of polo ponies and equipment.

Blenheim Palace figured in one of Churchill's happiest moments, as the place he chose to propose to Clementine Hozier, whom he met in 1904 and married on Sept. 12, 1908. Rooms apart, the couple sent notes to one another by way of a footman. On Aug. 12, 1908, the morning of Clementine's departure after a visit, Winston wrote: "My dearest—How are you? I send you my hearts [sic] love to salute you. I am getting up at nine in order if you like to walk to the rose garden after breakfast and pick a bunch before you start." She replied, "My dearest, I am very well—

Yes ... I should love to go to the rose garden. Yours always, Clementine." He was her "Pug," she his "Cat."

Items from both the Library and the Churchill Archives document young Churchill's fascination with America as revealed in letters and postcards from his trips to New York and California; the progress of a maturing Churchill's writing and political life; his prescient call to arms against Hitler in 1938; the Atlantic alliance he forged with Roosevelt during World War II; and postwar negotiations with Stalin, whose consolidation of power east of the Iron Curtain (a phrase Churchill coined in a U.S. speech) he had warned against in 1946.

Lady Soames declares "open" the Library exhibition about her father's life at an evening reception on Feb. 4 and said, "He lived through stormy times and political ups and downs to become the statesman who saw and grasped the implications of the nuclear age, and died—great with years and honors—a hero to freedom-loving men and women throughout the world. And here he is hailed—as he was so proud to be in life—as the son and citizen of both America and Britain."

Churchill's youngest daughter and only surviving child, Mary, Lady Soames, and members of her family attended the exhibition opening. Declaring "this exhibition open," Lady Soames said the close collaboration between the Library and the Churchill Archives Centre "exemplifies the working together of 'The Great Republic' (the title by which Winston Churchill hailed the United States) and Great Britain, a partnership in which he passionately believed, and for which he labored unremittingly in his lifetime." Earlier in the day, with tears in her eyes, she saw for the first time the letters written by her father. "This is a wonderful exhibition, really," she said. ◆

Gail Fineberg is the editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Conservation Corner

Preserving a 1942 Military Globe

By MARY ELIZABETH HAUDE

In 1942 in the midst of World War II, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall sent a large globe to both President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill as Christmas gifts from the U.S. Army. The U.S. Office of Strategic Services had compiled the maps, and the Weber Costello Co. constructed the globes. It is reported that 12 to 15 of these globes were produced between 1942 and 1955.

The Roosevelt globe is now in the Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N.Y., and Churchill's globe is at Chartwell, the Churchill family home in Kent, England. The copy of the globe at the Library of Congress—which is one of the items in the exhibition "Churchill and the Great Republic"—was once located in the U.S. House of Representatives and now is held by the Library's Geography and Map Division. The division also has a complete set of the original 1942 globe gores (the paper segments containing a map's information that are pasted onto a globe's core during its construction).

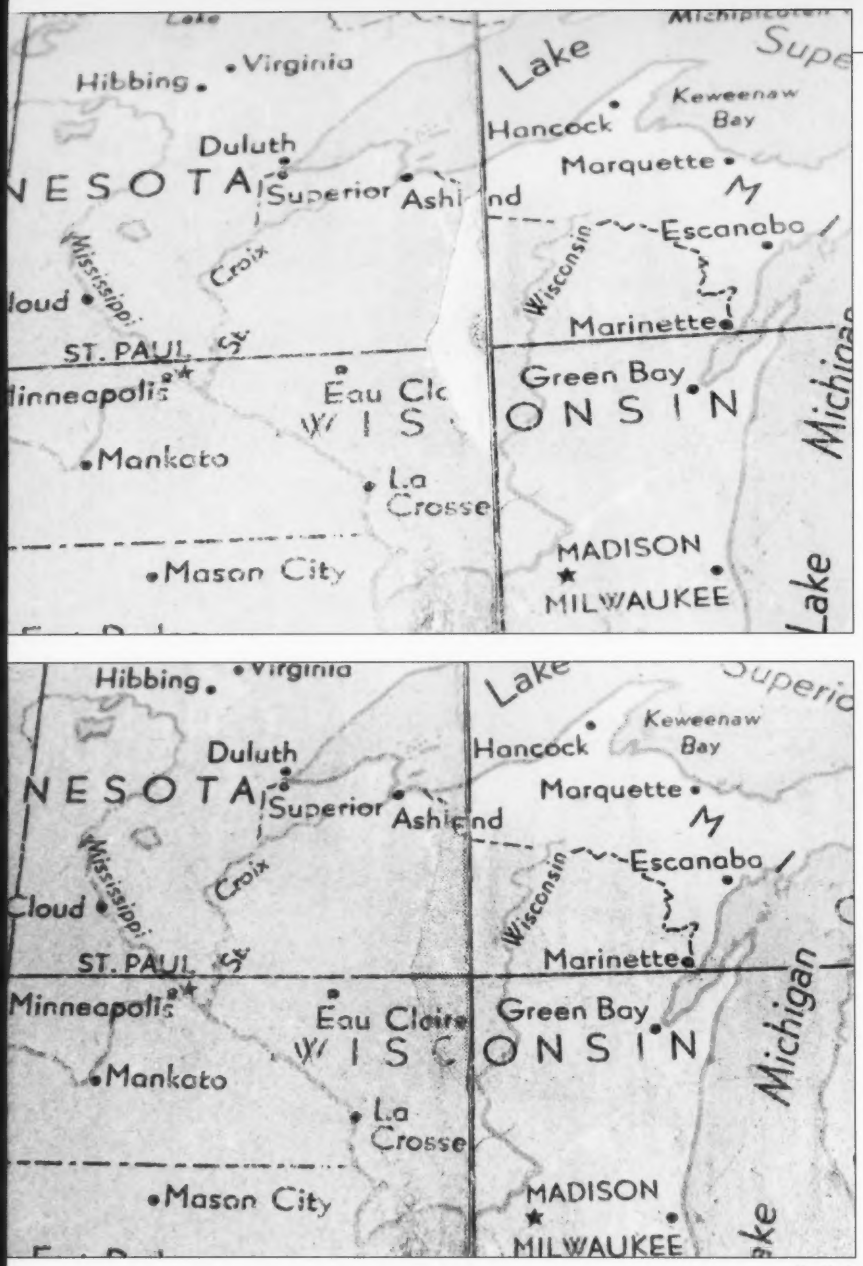
The globe measures 50 inches (127 centimeters) in diameter, 13 feet in circumference, and reportedly weighs 750 pounds. It consists of two interlocking halves made of bent bands of wood over which the printed paper gores are pasted. The globe sits inside a circular steel base; rubber balls fitted into steel cups in the base allow it to be easily rotated in any direction.

The unmounted gore sheets measure 48 by 36 inches (120 by 90 centimeters). They are printed in colored ink on large sheets of medium-weight paper. The colors of printing ink include blue-green, various shades of yellow, buff and brown-black. A surface sheen is visible on the globe, suggesting that the mounted gores were covered with a low-gloss coating or varnish.

The condition of the globe before conservation treatment indicated that it had been heavily used since its manufacture in 1942. Areas of printed text had been worn away over time, and missing areas of paper, some containing information, exposed bare white spots on the globe. Parts of the paper

Heather Egan Wanser

The conservator re-adheres a detached section of the paper gore and applies pressure with a Teflon tool to assure a good bond.



Mary Haude

The globe had numerous losses (top). The missing design was restored with a printed digital image made from an unmounted set of gores. Additional watercolor, pastel and colored pencil helped to match the colors to the surrounding area.

were torn and lifted away from the globe's core making them vulnerable to further detachment and loss. Numerous streaks of a heavy, black, paint-like substance, which completely obscured the text in some places, were found in many areas. Minor surface abrasions and heavy scratches also marred the paper's surface. In addition, it was clear that the globe's mounted gores had yellowed over time when compared to the brightly colored unmounted gores. This deterioration could have been caused by the varnish, long-term exposure to light or other factors.

The first and most important objective of the conservation treatment was to stabilize the globe to prevent further damage. Given the globe's historical significance, however, the conservator also wanted to reduce the visual distractions caused by damage over time so that the globe could once again be viewed and appreciated.

Much of the conservation treatment of the globe was relatively straightforward: the lifted areas of paper were pasted back down to the globe's core; the areas of paper loss were filled with inserts of other paper; the black streaks were removed so that previously obscured text could be read; and the surface abrasions and heavy scratches were minimized.

At the same time, the treatment of the globe allowed the conservator to use current digital technology in conjunction with traditional conservation techniques. The shape and large size of the globe created physical and technical challenges for the conservator as well, making it necessary at times to work from a ladder above the globe. And conservation techniques specific to flat works on paper had to be adapted for the curved, three-dimensional surface of the globe.

Because the Geography and Map Division had a complete set of the globe gores in its collection, the conservator was able to use digital images of the original gores—scanned by Colleen Cahill, digital conversion coordinator for the division—to fill in the areas of paper loss on the globe that previously contained text.

Using the scanned images, the conservator identified missing areas of text and then manipulated and printed them using Adobe Photoshop software. Because of the difference in color and brightness between the unmounted gores and the globe's mounted gores, the scanned gore images were printed with a laser printer in black ink onto a buff-colored, medium-weight paper. Both the type of ink and the paper were chosen for their long-term stability. The conservator then used traditional artist's materials to match the colors by hand.

After the images were printed and colored, all of the paper inserts were prepared for their attachment to the globe. The conservator made tracings of the losses and used them as templates for shaping the newly made paper inserts. After each paper insert was cut to the correct shape and size, the edges were beveled as thinly as possible with a small scalpel blade to make a smooth transition between the insert and the area on the globe to which it would be pasted. Next, the conservator toned the inserts using a combination of water-

colors, pastels and colored pencils so that the inserts would be visually similar to the areas surrounding them.

The final steps were to burnish the replacement inserts to give a sheen to the surface of the paper similar to the sheen of the globe and then to paste the inserts to the globe with wheat starch paste. The torn, lifted parts of the globe's paper were also pasted back down to the core.

Normally, conservators cover recently pasted areas of paper with an absorbent material, such as blotter or felt, and apply a weight to absorb excess moisture; this is to ensure that the original artifact and the new material remain flat. Obviously, this traditional technique could not be used for the three-dimensional globe. Instead, the conservator manipulated the pasted-down inserts of paper with small tools to ensure that they had good contact with the globe's surface. She wicked the excess moisture by holding strips of blotter by hand over the areas until they were dry.

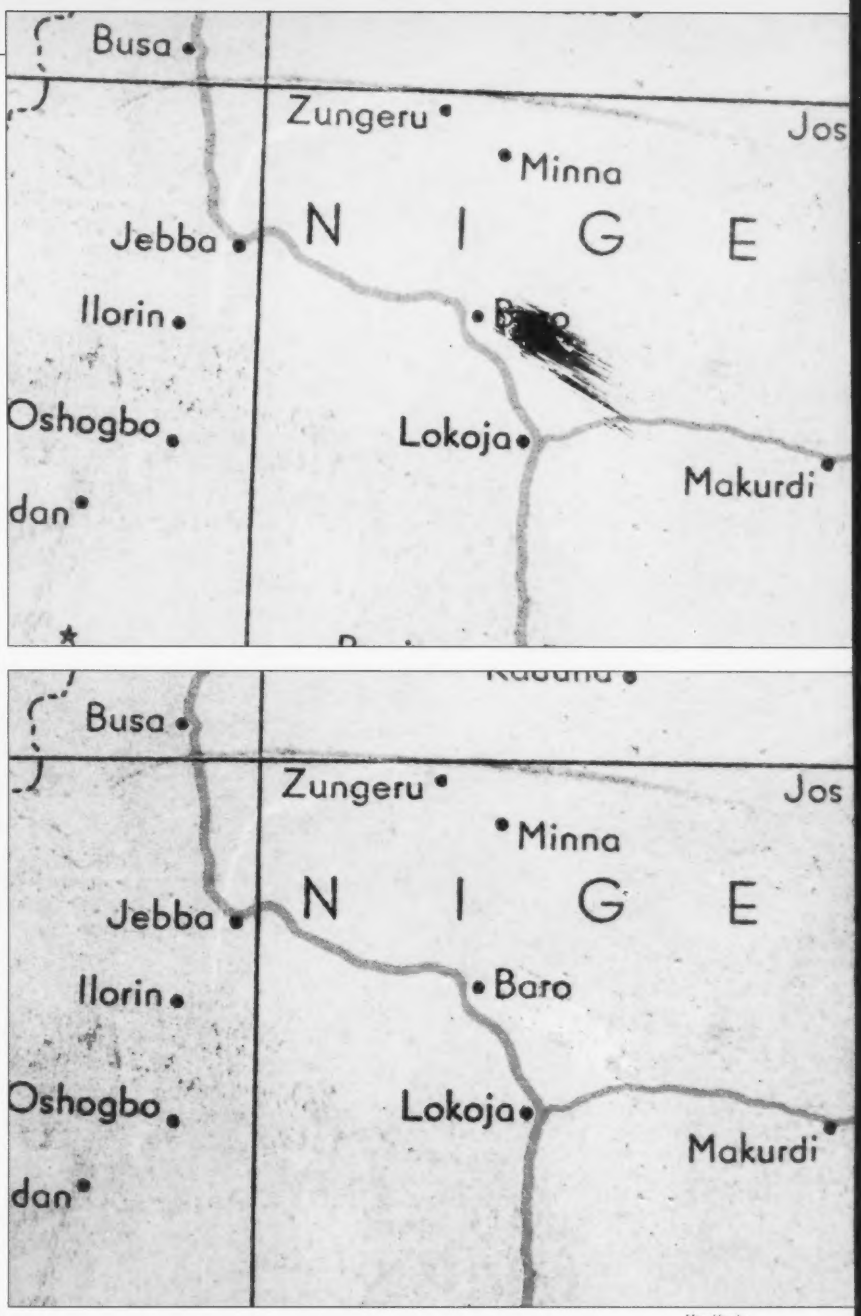
The conservator removed the heavy black substance from the surface of the globe by hand using a small scalpel blade. She had to exercise extreme care in order to avoid cutting or abrading the paper underneath. The reward for this effort was the revelation, in many areas of the globe, of previously hidden text.

Finally, the conservator used watercolors and small brushes to retouch areas that had been marked with minor surface abrasions and heavy scratches. Prior to the addition of color to these areas, a water-based gel solution (methyl cellulose) was applied to create an isolating layer that prevents the watercolors from wicking into the globe's paper. In addition, this isolating layer will allow the removal of the colors in the future if necessary. The goal of retouching is to achieve a visual balance with the least amount of intervention by the conservator.

A large part of the globe's history is told through its visual appearance. The yellowing of the globe signifies its age, and the worn-away parts of text bear witness to the fact that some geographic areas were of greater interest than others to those who used the globe. And, to a certain extent, the surface abrasions and scratches show the frequency with which the globe was consulted.

For these reasons, the Library's conservation specialist decided that the treatment of the large 1942 military globe should focus on stabilizing it and making it visually attractive without attempting to make the globe look completely new. Thus, it was not cleaned to remove the overall yellowing, nor were worn areas covered with patches of new text.

The conservation treatment in the end was successful and achieved a good visual balance for this globe. Visitors to the exhibition "Churchill and the Great Republic" can now see and appreciate the great globe that was consulted so frequently by Churchill and Roosevelt on opposite sides of the Atlantic during the war. ◆



Mary Haude

Opaque black marks (top) were removed with a small scalpel taking care to avoid disturbing the surface coating or the image beneath.

Mary Elizabeth Haude is a senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division who carried out the conservation treatment of the 1942 globe.

The Case for War in Iraq

George Shultz Speaks at the Library

By DONNA URSCHEL

George P. Shultz, secretary of state for eight years during President Ronald Reagan's administration, said in a major Library address that the war in Iraq was necessary because Iraq was a rogue state under former President Saddam Hussein, a dictator who violated the laws and principles of the international system of states.

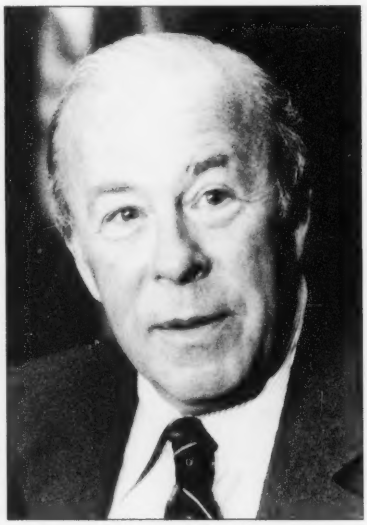
"All through the years between 1998 and 2002, Saddam continued to act and speak and to rule Iraq as a rogue state," said Shultz in a speech titled "A Changed World," which examined the erosion of the state system and the rise in terrorism in recent years.

"There has never been a clearer case of a rogue state using its privileges of statehood to advance its dictator's interests in ways that defy and endanger the international state system," he said. "The question of Iraq's presumed stockpile of weapons will be answered, but that answer, however it comes out, will not affect the full, justifiable and necessary action that the coalition has undertaken to bring an end to Saddam Hussein's rule over Iraq."

Shultz, who is the Thomas W. and Susan B. Ford Distinguished Fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, gave the third annual Henry Alfred Kissinger Lecture at the Library on Feb. 11. Kissinger and his wife, Nancy, attended the lecture, which drew a large crowd in the Coolidge Auditorium.

Kissinger himself delivered the inaugural lecture in October 2001 to mark the establishment at the Library of the Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations in the Kluge Center. The program, endowed by friends of Kissinger, includes an annual lecture by a foreign policy expert and the annual appointment of a senior research scholar to use the Library's international collections. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former president of France and the president of the Convention on the Future of Europe, delivered the second annual lecture in February 2003.

"We are at one of those special moments in history: the topic of the day is Iraq and weapons not accounted for, but the implications of action in Iraq for the world and for our future go far beyond this immediate case," Shultz said.



George Shultz

He recounted the past quarter-century of terrorism, describing how the United States had defended itself against the emerging problem by reinforcing embassies and increasing intelligence efforts. In the 1990s, he said, the problem of terrorism began to appear more menacing, although the nature of the threat was not comprehended and U.S. efforts to combat it were ineffective.

"Terrorism was regarded as a law enforcement problem and terrorists as criminals," Shultz said. "Terrorism is not a matter that can be left to law enforcement, with its deliberative process, built-in delays and safeguards that may let the prisoner go free on procedural grounds."

Terrorism, he said, is "the method of choice of an extensive, internationally connected, ideological movement dedicated to the destruction of our international system of cooperation and progress." Shultz said terrorist activities ranging from the 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to the 2001 destruction of the World Trade Center, as well as scores of terrorist attacks in between and in many countries, "were carried out by one part or another of this movement."

"And the movement is connected to states that develop awesome weaponry … or … expertise for sale," he said.

Shultz said the answer to fighting terrorism is to "shore up the state system." For the past three centuries, he said, the world has worked with the sovereign state as the basic operating entity, accountable to its citizens and responsible for their well-being. In this system, nation states interact with one another.

But, increasingly, the state system has been eroding, according to Shultz. "Terrorists have been burrowing into the state system in order to attack it," he said. For example, state authorities in Somalia and Afghanistan fell apart, providing an ideal environment for Islamic extremists to take control and for terrorists to plan and train.

Of concern is control of a state by criminals, gangsters or warlords, he said. "Saddam Hussein was one example. Kim Jong-Il of North Korea is another. They seize control of state power and use that power to enhance their wealth, consolidate their rule and develop their weaponry," he said. "For decades these thugs have gotten away with it. And the leading nations of the world have let them get away with it."

"I see our great task as restoring the vitality of the state system," Shultz said. "All established states should stand up to their responsibilities in the fight against our common enemy: terror."

Shultz said a preemptive strike to take the offense against terrorism is justifiable. "The civilized world has a common stake in defeating the terrorists. We now call this what it is: a war on terrorism. In war, you have to act on both offense and defense. You have to hit the enemy before the enemy hits you. The diplomacy of incentives, containment, deterrence and prevention are all made more effective by the demonstrated possibility of forceful preemption," Shultz said. "And with the consequences of a terrorist attack as hideous as they are, the U.S. must be ready to preempt identified threats."

Shultz outlined the case against Iraq: Saddam's aggressions against Iran and Kuwait and his failure to comply with

continued on page 41

Exchange of Cultures

National Library of Serbia, Library of Congress in Agreement

By DAVID ROACH

Streten Ugricic, the director of the National Library of Serbia, and Librarian of Congress James H. Billington signed a Dec. 8 agreement to exchange materials documenting the Balkan wars and the culture of that region during the 1990s.

The document signed at the Library of Congress provides that the two institutions will cooperate to establish an "Information Center for Exchange of Documentation on the Wars in Former Yugoslavia, 1991-2001."

The exchange will help fill gaps in the Library's holdings related to the historical record of the disintegration of Yugoslavia at the start of the 1990s, which ignited a decade of ethnic strife among the republics of the former Yugoslavia. The conflict damaged valuable channels of communications with the outside world, including the Library of Congress, as economic sanctions were imposed and conditions in Yugoslav libraries became more difficult.

Although the National Library of Serbia continued to send some materials to the Library of Congress under a then-existing exchange agreement, full documentation of the Balkan wars is only now becoming available.

The Library will work with the Serbian national library as it establishes the "Exchange Center 91-01," the special-information archives that will house a broad range of information, from government publications to the products of popular culture.

"We had been talking with them [the Serbians] for a very long time on what we could do to fill in the gaps of information from the 1990s," said John Van Oudenaren, chief of the Library of Congress European Division. He said that use of digital technology would be an important way to fill some of these gaps.

When the idea was first proposed by the Serbian side several years ago, Library staff realized that the Exchange Center 91-01 would be a valuable resource, not only for historians and scholars but also for the policy community, emigres and refugees from the Balkans, and others interested in the region.

Librarian of Congress James Billington (left) and Streten Ugricic, director of the National Library of Serbia, share a moment of congratulations after signing a new information exchange agreement for their two institutions. This agreement reestablishes a long-standing exchange of government publications between the Library of Congress and the National Library of Serbia; the exchange was interrupted by the Balkan wars.

Although the Exchange Center 91-01 will be housed in Belgrade at the National Library of Serbia, in accordance with the agreement, the Library of Congress will obtain digital copies of the materials deposited with the center. In addition, the center will create a special Web site to allow easy access by the public to its holdings.

The materials in the center will be collected from diverse sources and will be stored in a wide variety of formats, including print, microform, digital, sound recordings, moving images, and radio and television broadcasts.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Library of Congress will assist the National Library of Serbia in obtaining materials published in the United States relating to the situation in the Balkans during the 1990s, such as those that reflect U.S. government policies and public opinion toward Serbia and the former Yugoslavia.

Materials from the popular culture of the decade—music, magazines, posters and works of literature—will be a particularly important part of the collections of the exchange center and will be especially valuable for historians studying the conflicts in the Balkans. In Serbia, for example, the government of Slobodan Milosevic often exploited pop culture outlets with pro-Serb song lyrics of "turbo-rock" bands and nationalistic posters to build support for its policies.

The collaboration with the National Library of Serbia will assist the Library of Congress in providing American scholars with access to this material for the first time since the turbulent period of the 1990s. ◆

David Roach is a freelance writer in the Washington area.

Daniel J. Boorstin, 1914-2004

Librarian Emeritus Dies at 89

By JOHN Y. COLE

Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin, a prize-winning historian and the Librarian of Congress from 1975 to 1987, died at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 28. The cause was pneumonia. Boorstin was 89 years old.

The Library will host a memorial service for Boorstin this spring. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made in his name to the Center for the Book, which he established in 1977.

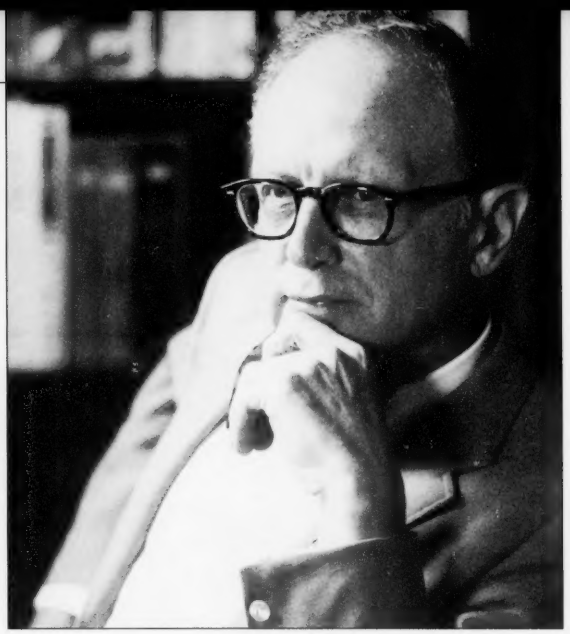
Boorstin was the author of more than 20 books, which were translated into at least 30 languages. His first trilogy, "The Americans," published between 1958 and 1973, won the Bancroft, Francis Parkman and Pulitzer (1975) prizes. His second trilogy addressed world intellectual history, particularly through works of scientific and geographic discovery ("The Discoverers," 1983), creative artists ("The Creators," 1992) and finally the ideas of great prophets and philosophers ("The Seekers," 1998).

His productivity as a scholar and as a writer for the general public was documented in "Daniel J. Boorstin: A Comprehensive and Selectively Annotated Bibliography" (Greenwood Press, 2001), edited and compiled by Angela Michele Leonard. The bibliography includes 1,304 entries. A Dec. 4, 2000, Center for the Book program marking the publication of the bibliography and featuring Boorstin's remarks was filmed by C-SPAN and rebroadcast on Sunday, Feb. 29, immediately following his death.

The 12th Librarian of Congress, Daniel Boorstin was born in Atlanta on Oct. 1, 1914. His family soon moved to Tulsa, Okla., where he grew up and attended public schools. After graduating from Tulsa Central High School in 1930, he entered Harvard College, which awarded him the bachelor's degree summa cum laude in 1934. As a Rhodes Scholar from Oklahoma, in 1934 he entered Balliol College, Oxford University, from which he received his bachelor's in jurisprudence (first class honors) in 1936 and his bachelor of civil law (first class honors) in 1937. Simultaneously, he was enrolled as a student at the Inner Temple, London, and passed the British bar examinations. He became a barrister-at-law in 1937.

He returned to the United States in 1937 as a Sterling Fellow at Yale University Law School, which awarded him a doctorate in judicial science in 1940. From 1938 to 1942, he was an instructor at Harvard University, where he taught English and American history and literature as well as legal history at the Harvard Law School.

While teaching at the law school in 1940, he met his future wife, Ruth Frankel, the sister of a legal assistant who worked for him. They were married in April 1941, and she became his most trusted editor and the mother of their three sons, Paul, Jonathan and David. All were present when Dr. Boorstin died peacefully in Washington. His survivors include six grandchildren.



Daniel Boorstin

In 1941 the Harvard University Press published Daniel Boorstin's first book, "The Mysterious Science of the Law." In 1942 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, worked as a lawyer for the Lend Lease Administration and joined the faculty of Swarthmore College. The University of Chicago hired him in 1944, and he worked with its president, Robert M. Hutchins, to establish an interdisciplinary program in the social sciences. In 1948, Boorstin published "The Lost World of Thomas Jefferson," in which he tried "to discover the dominant spirit of the Jeffersonian view of the world." He soon (1956) became a full professor of history and a decade later was appointed as the Preston and Sterling Morton Professor of History, an endowed chair.

In 1969 Boorstin came to Washington as the director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology, today known as the National Museum of American History. Focusing on the Smithsonian's participation in the forthcoming U.S. bicentennial in 1976, he brought new intellectual energy to the institution, along with exhibitions such as "A Nation of Nations" that provided a broad social context for a new generation of Smithsonian exhibitions.

On June 30, 1975, President Gerald Ford nominated Boorstin, then senior historian at the Smithsonian, to be the 12th Librarian of Congress. He was confirmed on Sept. 26, 1975, and took the oath of office on Nov. 12. The ceremony in the Library's Great Hall embodied what was to be a hallmark of the Boorstin administration: public recognition of the Library's dual role as both a legislative and a national institution. Participants included President Ford, Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and Speaker of the House of Representatives Carl Albert, who administered the oath of office.

One of Boorstin's first official acts was to create in early 1976 a staff Task Force on Goals, Organization and Planning, which was charged with carrying out "a full-scale review of the Library and its activities," and making recommendations about how the institution could improve its services both internally and to its constituencies outside the Library. The results of the yearlong study by more than 200 staff members and eight outside advisory groups formed the basis for a major administrative reorganization in 1978.

continued on page 40

A Life in Letters

Daniel Boorstin Remembered

By JAMES H. BILLINGTON

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington delivered this eulogy at the funeral of Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin on March 2.

Dan Boorstin was a great American: the inspirational head of two important national institutions; a key figure—along with his friends Dillon Ripley and Roger Stevens—in the cultural coming of age of our nation's capital; and a matchless chronicler of the uniqueness, the innovative spirit and the everyday practicality of our shared American experience.

He created in his two great trilogies an original American version of the tradition of sweeping, multivolume histories that flourished in England from Gibbon to Toynbee. His longtime friend and colleague Jaroslav Pelikan told me that Dan had given him crucial early advice and encouragement as Jary was embarking on his own monumental multivolume history.

It was fun to be with Dan in person and through his writings. He mixed erudition with epigrammatic wit and colorful vignettes. He could be contentious and even temperamental, but almost always in defense of someone or some institution to which he was loyal at a time when it was being unfairly maligned.

As Librarian of Congress he exemplified as well as encouraged the highest scholarly standards. At the same time, he threw open the big bronze doors to let in the widest possible readership. From the time of my own arrival in Washington to run the Wilson Center until the time I was chosen to succeed him at the Library, he was a very special example, helpmate and friend.

Plato said that immortality lies in one's children and one's books. Dan and his incomparable wife and effervescent editorial collaborator, Ruth, have opened both of those pathways to an undying legacy. ... A great family of readers yet unborn will be benefitting from his books for years to come.

He was a man of the book, a gift to America from the people of the book. His bibliography itself fills a book. He founded and was a benefactor to the Center for the Book within the world's greatest collection of books at the Library of Congress; and it now has—thanks to John Cole, whom he appointed to head it—affiliated Centers for the Book in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. He was concerned about illiteracy and aliteracy—a term he coined to describe those who can read but have lost the will to do so. And, he gained the congressional support to restore the Thomas Jefferson Building to its true glory as America's temple of the book.

In 1989 James Billington and John Cole presented Dan Boorstin and his wife, Ruth, with a copy of "The Republic of Letters," a 115-page compilation of Boorstin's writings and speeches about the importance of books, reading and libraries, written while he was Librarian of Congress.

At a press conference on Feb. 12, 1976, Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin opened a package in the Librarian's safe containing the contents of President Abraham Lincoln's pockets on the night he was assassinated. The items are now on display in the Library's "American Treasures" exhibition.

When he was sworn in in November 1975 as the 12th Librarian of Congress in the Great Hall of that magnificent building, he spoke these prophetic words: "The computer can help us find what we know is there. But the book remains our symbol and our resource for the unimagined question and the unwelcome answer."

In his last years he crafted a second trilogy of books largely out of what he was fond of calling the "multimedia encyclopedia" that was and is the Library of Congress. He ended up in his personal note to readers in the last volume, "The Seekers," asking a question that lay beyond all the unwelcome answers. Has Western man, he asked, emptied meaning from life by moving from seeking purposes to seeking causes—from deeply wondering why to simply asking how? Books and family gave meaning and purpose to the rich life of this man—as they do to the American culture that he loved and ennobled.

Marjorie and I will miss him and the infectious enthusiasm for learning that he miraculously sustained for nearly nine decades. We will always be grateful for the friendship and support that he and Ruth so generously and warmly extended to us and to the amazing institution in which we have been privileged to succeed him. ◆

New Marks of Copyright

Copyright Office Adopts Updated Seal, Logo, Wordmark

By JUDITH NIERMAN

Copyright Office documents and publications bear an updated seal, logo and wordmark as part of a new identity package implemented on Jan. 1. Everything from office stationery to the Copyright Office Web site reflects the new designs that give the Copyright Office a revamped visual identity.

Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters said, "This is an exciting step for the Copyright Office. It will complement the movement toward implementing our new work processes under the Office's Reengineering Program."

The Copyright Office seal is used on official documents, such as the certificate of registration and certified documents. The logo is used to identify the office on its stationery and publications. The wordmark, which is a fixed stylistic rendering of the name of the office, is used interchangeably with the logo.

A new seal required a redesigned certificate of registration, one of the office publications most familiar to the public. The new certificate of registration has an official but classic look with the seal and a background pattern of thousands of interlocking new logos in miniature. Not only does this pattern serve as a security measure to thwart counterfeiting, but it also gives the certificate a more "official" look.

Until now, the office had not had a separate seal and logo but used one symbol for both purposes. The new logo and seal replace the familiar pen in a circle used since Jan. 1, 1978, the effective date of the 1976 Copyright Act. The pen represented one just lifted from the paper, indicating that copyright exists when a work is first "fixed" in a tangible medium of expression. However, with the passage of time and the increase in the types of expressions of creativity registered by the Copyright Office, that meaning was lost to many contemporary, especially international, observers.

Before the final design was approved, the office took steps to ensure that its use of the new seal and logo would not violate anyone else's intellectual property rights and obtained a full trademark design search. The new seal has been submitted to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) for recordation under a provision of the Paris Convention, which will provide international notice of the office's use of the seal. The logo will be registered as a trademark with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. ◆

Judith Nierman is a writer-editor in the U.S. Copyright Office

Boorstin

continued from page 38

Many early Boorstin initiatives focused on "opening up" the Library of Congress to the public and to new professional constituencies. As the result of these efforts, Congress approved creation of the American Folklife Center in 1976 and the Center for the Book in 1977. Through his leadership, the Library and the Kennedy Center together opened the Performing Arts Library at the Kennedy Center, in 1979. The next year, he established a Council of Scholars, a link between the Library and the world of scholarship. Both the Center for the Book and the Council of Scholars were to be supported primarily by private donations.

Creation of the Center for the Book was an important Boorstin priority. A lifelong lover and user of books, he was disturbed by how many educated people stopped reading once they left formal schooling behind. New motivation was needed, especially for the "aliterates," a term he coined to describe people who could read, but for various reasons did not. From its inception, the Center for the Book's many national and (later) state programs have focused on bringing "aliterates" back to the world of books and reading.

Boorstin also paid attention to the Library's Capitol Hill buildings. A highlight of his administration was the occupancy of the new James Madison Memorial Building, from 1980 to 82. The Mary Pickford Theater opened in 1983 in the Madison Building, helping to make the general public aware of the Library's unparalleled motion picture collections. In collaboration with Architect of the Capitol George M. White, Boorstin initiated legislation (approved in 1984) that led to a 12-year project to renovate and restore the Library's two older structures, the Jefferson and Adams buildings.

During the 12 years he served as Librarian of Congress, Boorstin fought hard and publicly for the Library's appropriation, even curtailing evening and Sunday opening hours in response to budget cuts. Never afraid of controversy, in 1986 Boorstin directly confronted Congress about its plans to drastically cut the Library's budget. His eloquent plea, which earned him the sobriquet of "an intellectual Paul Revere," resulted in the restoration of a substantial part of the sum that had been cut. During his administration, the Library's annual appropriation increased from $116 million to $250 million. As Librarian of Congress, he took a special interest in library preservation problems and in the development of the collections, which he dubbed "a multimedia encyclopedia."

Daniel Boorstin saw his principal task as Librarian of Congress to "help people learn" by serving as a catalyst, "an avenue between the world of ideas and what goes on at the Library." And indeed, he not only gave the Library new intellectual energy, but also a new physical look: picnic benches were installed almost overnight in front of the Jefferson and Madison buildings. New collaborative and educational projects frequently "sprung up"; some succeeded, others did not.

His success in that role of catalyst was widely acknowledged. For example, on Dec. 10, 1986, when he announced that he would leave his position as Librarian of Congress on June 15, 1987, primarily to spend more time writing and lecturing, The New York Times noted that the position of the Librarian of Congress had become "perhaps the leading public intellectual in the nation."

John Y. Cole is the director of the Center for the Book.

Former Slaves Tell Their Stories

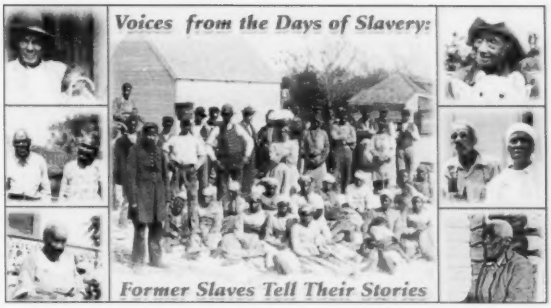
New Audio Presentation on the Web

The Library of Congress' American Folklife Center has recently made available audio recordings of nearly two dozen former slaves who were interviewed between 1932 and 1975. "Voices from the Days of Slavery: Former Slaves Tell Their Stories" is available on the American Memory collections Web site at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/vfshtml/**.

This is the Library's first online collection featuring audio recordings made of people who experienced slavery firsthand, allowing the listener to hear them describe their lives in their own voices. These interviews capture the recollections of 23 identifiable ex-slaves born between 1823 and the early 1860s. Several of those interviewed were centenarians.

The nearly seven hours of recordings were made in nine Southern states and provide an important look at what life was like for slaves and newly freed people. The former slaves discuss their families, how they felt about slavery and slaveholders; how they were coerced; and, of course, freedom. As part of their testimony, several of the ex-slaves sing songs learned during their enslavement.

This presentation complements other American Memory collections, most notably "Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938," which contains transcripts of more than 2,300 interviews with ex-slaves. However, unlike the transcripts, which sometimes represent



the collectors' interpretations rather than verbatim reproductions, these recordings present the actual interview and offer the unique experience of hearing the ex-slaves' voices with their various inflections and regional dialects.

In addition to the recordings and transcripts, "Voices from the Days of Slavery" also includes biographies of many of the interviewers, including such notables as playwright Zora Neale Hurston and folklorists John and Ruby Lomax and their son Alan. A special presentation called "Faces and Voices from the Collection" and a related resources section are also available. ◆

Shultz

continued from page 36

a long line of United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding weapons of mass destruction.

"The international legal case against Saddam—17 resolutions—was unprecedented. The intelligence services of all involved nations and the U.N. inspectors for more than a decade all agreed that Saddam possessed weapons of mass destruction. Saddam had years to augment, conceal, disperse or otherwise deal with his arsenal, and he used every means to avoid cooperating or explaining what he had done with them. This refusal in itself was, under U.N. resolutions, adequate grounds for resuming the military operation against him that had been put in abeyance in 1991 pending his compliance," Shultz said.

"Above all, and in the long run, the most important aspect of the Iraq war will be what it means for the integrity of the international system and for the effort to deal effectively with terrorism," Shultz concluded.

Shultz also briefly discussed the Middle East in general, including the Israeli-Palestinian problem. "What we are witnessing is nothing short of a civil war in the Arab-Islamic world. On one side are those who, for reasons they ascribe to their version of Islam, reject the international system of states, reject international law and organization, reject international values and principles such as human rights, and reject diplomacy as a means to work through problems.

"On the other side of the civil war are those regimes in the Arab-Islamic world that, however much they may have appeased, bought out or propagandized the terrorists, have nonetheless now recognized that they are members of the international system of states and must find a way to reconcile their Islamic beliefs and practices to it," Shultz said.

Shultz thinks the war in Iraq will have an impact all across the region. "As Iraq stabilizes, people in the Middle East will see that change for the better is possible."

Nonetheless, Shultz urges America to seek alternative sources of energy because the nation's strength and security are vitally affected by U.S. dependence on oil, most of which comes from the most unstable part of the world: the Middle East. He said former President Dwight Eisenhower warned that foreign oil should not exceed 20 percent of the country's consumption. "The number is now pushing 60 percent and rising," Shultz said.

He listed a number of possible sources for future energy. "Now is the time to push hard for research and development on sequestration, electrolysis and fuel cells. We can enhance America's security and simultaneously improve our environment," he said.

After the lecture, Shultz answered several questions from the audience. When asked whether the United States should stay in the United Nations, Shultz answered an unequivocal yes. He said the United States should stay and try to improve the organization.

Asked his opinion about reforms in China, Shultz said he was impressed with the economic progress in China. He also said China needs to take more responsibility for dealing with the North Korean problem. "China has all the power in that area," Shultz said. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer in the Washington area.

Presidential Papers

Final Online Release of Washington and Jefferson Papers

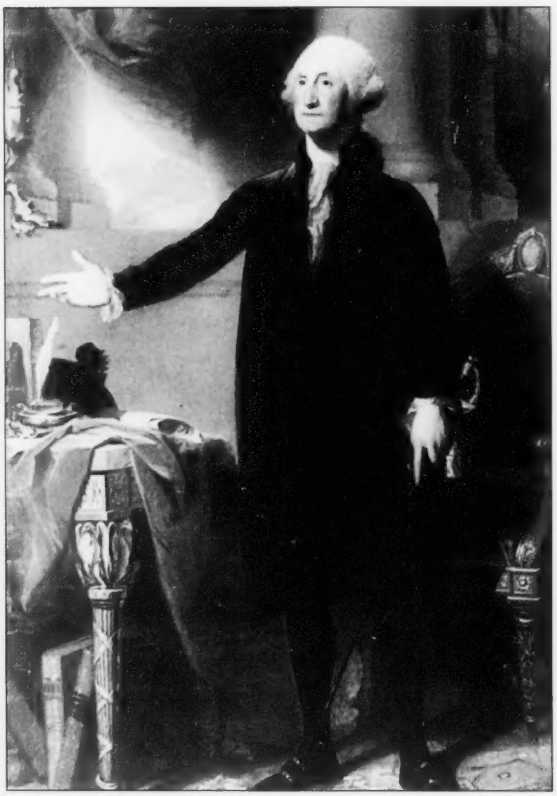
The final release of digital images of the George Washington Papers from the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress is now online in the American Memory Web site at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gwhtml**/. The Thomas Jefferson Papers project has also been completed and can be found online at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/mtjhml/**.

"The conclusion of these projects marks an important milestone for the Library and its American Memory program, which makes millions of important historical items freely available online to all Americans," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "Now, all the materials in the Library's collections from three of our most-studied presidents—Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln—can be accessed online from anywhere in the world."

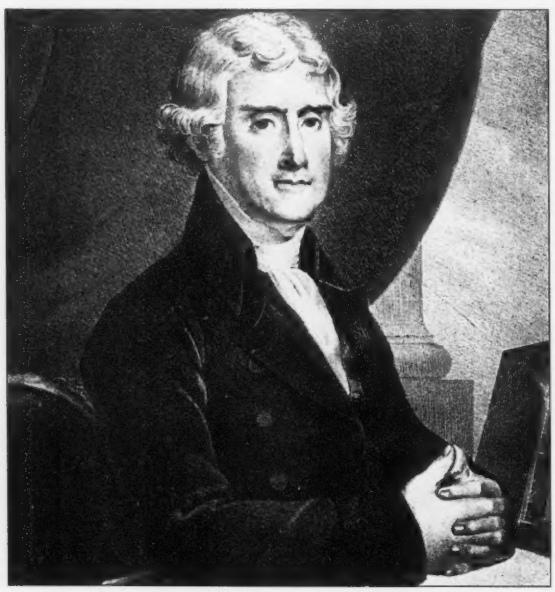
In the final release of the Washington papers, 45 items dating from 1763 to 1797 have been added. These letters, survey documents and other materials. They are a part of the Addenda to the Washington Papers, manuscripts acquired after the bulk of the collection had been processed and microfilmed. Among the newly added manuscripts are survey documents relating to the Dismal Swamp and letters to and from Washington, Noah Webster and Gen. John Cadwalader.

This final release will bring the total to more than 65,000 items, consisting of correspondence, letterbooks, commonplace books, diaries, journals, financial account books, military records, reports and notes accumulated by Washington from 1741 through 1799.

The George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress is the largest collection of original Washington documents in the world. Because of the wide range of Washington's interests, activities and correspondents, which include ordinary citizens as well as celebrated figures, his papers are a rich source for almost every aspect of colonial and early American history.



George Washington by Gilbert Stuart



Thomas Jefferson by Henry Robinson

The newly available online material from the Jefferson papers comprises letters and other documents, including correspondence with business associates, an order for an execution and a subsequent pardon signed by Jefferson. The online Jefferson papers now total more than 27,000 items and include correspondence, notes, commonplace books, financial account books and manuscript volumes. The papers, housed in the Library's Manuscript Division, are the most important collection of Jefferson materials in the world.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. Its more than 120 collections, which range from papers of the U.S. presidents, Civil War photographs and early films of Thomas Edison to papers documenting the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, Jazz Age photographs and the first baseball cards, include more than 8.5 million items from the Library of Congress and other major repositories. ◆

A Turn in the World

Kissinger Chair Leads Seminar on Global Geopolitical Trends

By PEGGY SPITZER CHRISTOFF

In a seminar titled "Global Geopolitical Trends: Is the Iraq War a Major Turning Point?," Kissinger scholar Lanxin Xiang gathered a panel of experts at the Library of Congress in December to discuss shifts in the geopolitical landscape that were "evolutionary" for Europe and "revolutionary" for China.

Xiang, a tenured professor of international history and politics at the Graduate Institute of International Studies at the University of Geneva, also holds the Zijiang Chair in Shanghai's East China Normal University, where he directs the Euro-Asian Center. He is the 2003-2004 holder of the Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in International Relations and Foreign Policy in the Library's Kluge Center.

David Calleo, director of European Studies at Johns Hopkins University, described the war in Iraq as a trigger rather than a turning point for Europe in becoming "the master of its own house."

The shift had begun at the end of the Cold War, he said, and the Maastricht Treaty (1992) opened borders among the members of the European Union.

In the United States, according to Calleo, the Clinton and Bush administrations did not welcome the European shift: President Clinton cast Europe as an economic adversary and, through a strategy of nuclear deterrence, President Bush continued to assert U.S. dominance in military affairs. Without the Soviet threat, Calleo observed, many in Washington today question the usefulness of NATO.

Ronald Steel, a professor of international relations at the University of Southern California, identified 9/11 as the real turning point for Europe in terms of its becoming politically and economically self-reliant and realizing for the first time that America was no longer invulnerable.

Steel acknowledged that Europe thus far has not reached consensus vis-à-vis U.S. actions in Iraq. But he also indicated that changes have taken place in the United States: "The terrorist issue, new and troubling, has led the Bush administration to continue to cast the U.S. as the defender of righteousness. While Europe seeks co-option and cooperation, the U.S. thrives on confrontation."

Senior analyst for the Bureau of Intelligence and Research at the U.S. Department of State, Kendall Myers said that the Anglo-American relationship is very strong, but it faces significant challenges within Tony Blair's party. In addition, Myers noted that once Russia recovers it will undoubtedly play a major role as an independent actor in global affairs. Further, he said, the geopolitical landscape is affected by the fact that both the United States and the European Union are negotiating relationships with countries in Eastern Europe.

"The Iraq war clarified the reality of a squirming, complex world. Within the United States, foreign policymaking has been decentralized. The State Department is marginalized and even the Pentagon, which calls the shots, is frustrated because the war has put unlimited American power out of business," Myers said.

Arthur Waldron, professor of international relations at the University of Pennsylvania, noted the natural differences between the United States and Europe in dealing with Iraq. Europe is closer geographically to the Middle East, it is reorienting itself toward Turkey, and it has been dealing with terrorism for a long time.

To answer Xiang's question of whether the war in Iraq was a turning point, he said that for the past hundred years, the international environment has been very permissive and lulled nations into a "fog of peace." In Waldron's view, the turning point has not yet arrived.

Waldron pointed out that the situation in Asia is precarious because in contrast to Europe, Asia does not have what Calleo previously described as a "concert of nations" in Europe. He said that the degree of Islamic ferment in the Middle East, the former Soviet Union and in Central Asia has not carried over to the Muslim region of Xinjiang, China. Further, while China, Japan, India and Pakistan maintain cooperative relationships and harbor specific and immediate concerns over Korea, in order to understand the dynamics of Asia one must understand how increased prosperity will affect China.

Many scholars wonder, for example, whether the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) will survive the tremendous acceleration occurring in China's economy, especially since the military and economic sectors operate at cross-purposes.

Waldron doubted that the Chinese citizenry will ever be allowed to vote and become part of the political decision-making process. In contrast to Europe, he observed, Asia is becoming more disordered and less articulate, and this seems to be a direct result of the diminished role of the United States in the region.

Not quite at the other end of the spectrum, but on a more optimistic note, Lanxin Xiang believes that the Chinese Communist Party is making important internal adjustments. For the first time ever, Xiang observed, China has a foreign policy, and he sees this as a direct result of the U.S. decision to attack Iraq. China understands that it must act responsibly toward its neighbors and, at the same time, sees the need to support an antiterrorist front, recognizing that terrorism is "invisible and unmanageable and is like fighting evil without an empire."

Xiang does not see China as a destabilizing force and, noted that, especially since 9/11, China has begun to think globally. China does not support the U.S.'s unilateral view of the world and as a result is developing stronger multilateral relationships in Europe. In fact, Xiang noted, the Chinese politburo has consulted with leading British and world historians to understand what constitutes a great power.

The politburo now regards the "China card" (a popular term used to describe China's pivotal role in the international system) as an outmoded illusion. Further, Xiang pointed out, China does not have an "empire" mentality—in fact, the Chinese word for empire, *diguo*, is a Japanese

continued on page 47

The Making of History

Dorothy Height Discusses Civil Rights in America

By SHERYL CANNADY

A veteran of the civil rights movement told her story of America in the mid-20th century—a story of two nations, one white and one black, separate and unequal—during the Library's celebration of African American History Month.

Dorothy Height, nearly 92, was at the core of the last century's civil rights movement that grew out of an environment of racial inequality. A preeminent social and civil rights advocate, Height battled the vestiges of racism and sexism for more than 60 years. She memorialized the history she has seen and made in her recently published book, "Open Wide the Freedom Gates: A Memoir," and she shared her historical remembrances at the Library on Feb. 24.

Height has worked on five continents for four major national organizations during her tenure as one of black America's most prominent civil rights activists.

"I found my life's work," she told the large audience that crowded into the Mumford Room to hear her speak. "I have been in the proximity of, and threatened by, the Klan; I have been called everything people of color are called; I have been denied admission because of a quota. I've had all of that, but I've also learned that getting bitter is not the way."

Height's vision has shaped the direction of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), first as president of the organization for 40 years and then as the organization's president emerita and chairman.

One of black America's most respected figures, Height said she does not frame her "life by personal aspirations."

"I don't compete with other people. I compete with Dorothy Height," she said. "I come out of a profession where I am accustomed to thinking 'we.'" However, one of Height's universally recognized crowning achievements is NCNW ownership of the building that houses its headquarters at 633 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., the site of the central slave market. Height raised the funds to pay off the mortgage on this first black-owned building in downtown Washington, D.C.

Civil rights advocate Dorothy Height recalled a lifetime of struggle for social justice in a Library speech during African American History Month. She received the Congressional Gold Medal in the Great Hall on March 24, her 92nd birthday.

Those attending the African American History Month program were treated to a film titled "The Life and Surprising Times of Dorothy Height," which set the stage for her presentation. The film described Height's origins as a bright student who lost a coveted spot at Barnard College in New York City because of the school's quota system of two blacks per class; her extraordinary cultural experience living in New York during the Harlem Renaissance in the 1930s, and a life-altering meeting with educator and activist Mary McLeod Bethune, who taught her the lessons of power and leadership. One little-known fact revealed in the film was that Height was instrumental in setting the stage for Martin Luther King Jr. to deliver his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington in August 1963.

Height entered the room in a wheelchair, wearing her trademark hat and signature pearls. However, the wheelchair was the only sign that nine decades had passed as Height radiated a regal strength and sharp intellect to an applauding crowd.

"Dr. Height is definitely a Renaissance woman," said Richard Barnes, Information Technology Services. "Her mere presence in a room demands your undivided attention—that feeling you get when you are aware of greatness. We love her."

Height was born in Richmond, Va., in 1912, but grew up in Rankin, Pa. "I realize what it would be like if we all had our education in situations where diversity was real, because I have never been a student in a segregated class; but I also know what it meant to live and be a small unit within a total community," she said. An exceptional orator in school, Height entered a speech contest in which she tackled the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. "I'm still working on the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments," she quipped.

Challenged by her mother to be the best, Height's life changed when she crossed paths in November 1937 with the women who would become two of her greatest mentors— Eleanor Roosevelt and Bethune, then president of the National Council of Negro Women. The 25-year-old Height, who worked at the YMCA at the time, was assigned to escort the first lady during an NCNW meeting. "Mrs. Bethune said to me, "Come back, we need you." She laughingly told the audience, "I came back and I've been back ever since."

Height remembered that one of the first resolutions she had written as a fledgling activist dealt with child labor and the minimum wage.

Following her remarks, which were punctuated with laughter and continual applause, Height was asked questions ranging from the name of her favorite spiritual to her position on reparations, prompting the following responses.

The Movement

"The civil rights movement was in reality an effort, a drive, a revolutionary movement to change the system under which we live, and we have to give the credit to Dr. Martin Luther King, because he was not assassinated

Sheryl Cannady

Dorothy Height signs bookplates for her recent book, "Open Wide the Freedom Gates: A Memoir." Her fans waited for her autograph in a line that stretched the length of a sixth-floor corridor.

because he was a dreamer, he was assassinated because he dared to change the system. ... With his leadership we achieved the Civil Rights Act of '64, the Voting Rights Act of '65. If we had sustained the climate that we had after the March on Washington, and if we had sustained our dream and our efforts and we had seen ourselves more as drum majors for justice, I think we would have been further ahead."

Direction of Democracy

"It is my feeling that if the United States of America makes its democracy strong, we will be such an example to the world [that] I think the world will change. And I don't think that we can make much democracy elsewhere without strengthening this democracy at home."

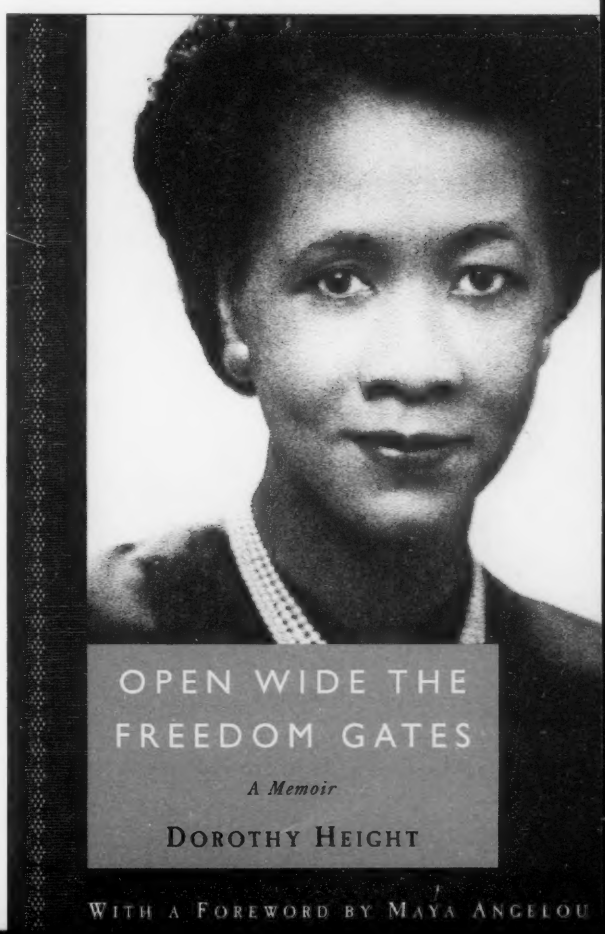
Diversity

"We use words like diversity, but that can be a very good cover-over. It is how people relate to one another that makes the difference. If we don't acknowledge that racism still exists, if we don't acknowledge that sexism still exists, we will never be able to eliminate them. We will have to make diversity more than a slogan. You have to have a genuine appreciation for people who are different."

Reparations

"Racism is not prejudice; it is not bigotry; it is not discrimination. Racism is institutionalized prejudice; it is in the system. When today we are talking about reparations we are talking about how this country recognizes that the free labor that came through slavery helped build this country, that this country could not be this strong without what it did. There should be some way of recognizing how the institution of slavery made the institution of racism so deeply

continued on page 47



Causes and Effects of Brown v. Board

Government Counsel Discusses Historic Case

By AUDREY FISCHER

Born 14 years after the Supreme Court's 1954 decision to end the unconstitutional practice of school segregation, the Department of Education's general counsel, Brian S. Jones, has had a unique opportunity to study the landmark Brown v. Board of Education case.

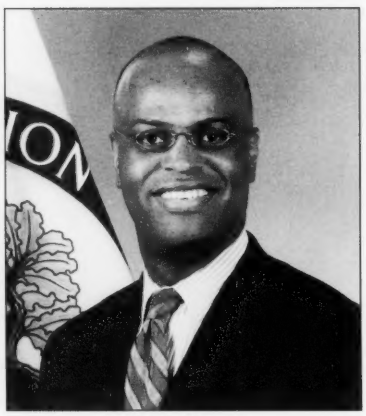
As one of the co-chairmen of President George W. Bush's Brown v. Board of Education 50th Anniversary Commission, Jones has met many of the plaintiffs and visited the towns throughout the country in which the five cases that comprise the Brown case were filed. He discussed his thoughts on the subject during his Feb. 9 keynote speech for the Library's 2004 celebration of African American History Month.

"Brown v. Board of Education was more than just one case," said Jones. "It was a consolidated group of cases filed in South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Washington, D.C., as well as the Brown case in Topeka, Kan."

Jones had the opportunity to "talk and touch these people" who fought—at great personal risk—for their children to attend local schools rather than walk miles to segregated schools. Homes and schools were burned in retaliation for the Supreme Court's unanimous decision on May 17, 1954.

"History is an arch, not an epiphany," said Jones, who reminded the audience that such a momentous change seldom takes place in "one pivotal moment," but can be the result of "a confluence of events."

By way of example, he discussed the case of Roberts v. the City of Boston, filed in 1848 by the Rev. Benjamin Roberts, a black printer, who wanted his daughter to attend the local school. The case for the plaintiff was argued by Charles Sumner, a white lawyer and future U.S. senator who later played a role in the 1868 ratification of the 14th Amendment, which, with its equal protection clause, was designed to, grant citizenship to, and protect the civil liberties of, recently freed slaves. But, in 1850, the court in the Roberts case upheld the constitutionality of school



Brian Jones

segregation, arguing that the law cannot change hearts and minds.

Even after the 14th Amendment took effect, the same conclusion was reached in the Plessy v. Ferguson case in 1896, when the concept of "separate but equal" was sanctioned by the court.

It took more than half a century for the court to declare school segregation to be unconstitutional. Jones said the death of Supreme Court Chief Justice Frederick Vinson in 1953 and the March 1, 1954, appointment of Chief Justice Earl Warren set the stage for the unanimous decision in the case of Brown v. Board of Education.

"Many felt that Justice Vinson's death was evidence that there was a God," joked Jones, referring to the justice's staunch opposition to desegregation.

For Jones, one of the many lessons of the landmark case ending segregation is "the idea of how central American identity is to African Americans." In essence, by arguing against the constitutionality of segregation, blacks were claiming their full American citizenship under the 14th Amendment: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"The U.S. was founded on the idea of liberty, and we are in a constant struggle to live up to it," said Jones. "There is still a great deal of work to be done. Poverty still has a hold and the racial fault lines still exist. Progress has been made in the law, but not at the level that it should be."

In his role as general counsel for the Department of Education—the fourth-highest ranking official in the department—Jones is charged with narrowing the racial achievement gap.

"There are two education systems," observed Jones, referring to disproportionate funding for public schools that rely on property taxation for support. [Local property tax rates and assessed valuations can vary widely from school district to school district or county to county. Even within a single jurisdiction, such as a city, one tax rate can produce unequal school income because assessed valuations can be high in one neighborhood and low in another.]

Pointing to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, otherwise known as "the nation's report card," Jones cited the gap in achievement among black and white fourth graders.

"Forty percent of all fourth graders are reading at grade level, but only 12 percent of African American fourth graders are reading at grade level," said Jones.

"Early reading is the key to closing the gap," argued Jones, who cited the "No Child Left Behind Act" that President Bush signed into law on Jan. 8, 2002.

"The law has its limits," said Jones. "All the law can do is empower people to gain their own freedoms. At the end of the day it is we who are empowered to make change real. As fellow Americans, regardless of our background, we have to roll up our sleeves and do the hard work of making freedom real for our kids." ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

The Silence of Muslim Women

Leila Ahmed Discusses Changing Political Roles

By MARY-JANE DEEB

Muslim women have been outspoken in the past about their rights and have achieved a measure of success, author and professor Leila Ahmed argued in a Feb. 4 talk at the Library of Congress.

But because the West is now using Muslim women's criticisms against their own countries, the women are keeping quiet. Muslim women have stopped talking about gender issues since 9/11, because they feel that in the highly politicized environment in which they are now living, they may be doing more harm than good by speaking up for their own rights, Ahmed said. She added that women fear their criticisms may backfire on their own communities.

Ahmed gave her views during a talk at the Library titled "Women in Islam and America: Reflections on Where We Are Today." A book-signing followed the event, which was sponsored by the African and Middle Eastern Division, the Library's John W. Kluge Center, and American University's Center for Global Peace and its Mohammed Said Farsi Chair of Islamic Peace.

The Victor S. Thomas Professor of Divinity at Harvard University, Ahmed is the first person to hold this professorship in women's studies in religion, which was established at Harvard in 1999. Prior to her appointment, she taught at the University of Massachusetts, where she was director of the women's studies program and the Near Eastern studies program. She has published extensively, and her widely acclaimed autobiography, "A Border Passage: From Cairo to America, a Woman's Journey," was on the New York Times best seller list for many weeks.

In her talk, Ahmed noted that Western politicians and the media describe women in the Muslim world as acquiescent about their fates and in need of being saved by the West. However, she pointed out, a few years ago there were four Muslim women who were heads of state (Tansu Ciller in Turkey, Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan, Khaleda Zia in Bangladesh and Megawati Sukarnoputri in Indonesia).

Mary-Jane Deeb, Arab world specialist, right, and Harvard professor Leila Ahmed field questions about conditions for Muslim women.

Many Muslim women spoke out against the customs, traditions and policies that subordinated women in their own countries. She said she was one of these critics, and there were others, including Fatima Mernissi in Morocco and Nawal Sa'dawi in Egypt.

However, Ahmed said, those female voices, including her own, have fallen silent in the past two years. She explained that Muslim women feel their so-called plight has become politicized and is being used to justify going to war (as in the case of Afghanistan), discriminating against women who choose to wear the veil (in France), and criticizing Islam as a religion and as a civilization. ◆

Mary-Jane Deeb is an Arab world specialist in the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division.

Height
continued from page 45

imbedded in our psyche and in our country and that somehow we need to think of reparations with a new vision and a new view and think of it in terms of justice long overdue."

Maya Angelou has described Dorothy Height as "one of the giants among mighty women." Former ambassador Andrew Young described her as "walking history," and Coretta Scott King called her an "eloquent voice for justice and human decency."

Height received the Congressional Gold Medal in the Library's Great Hall on March 24, her 92nd birthday. ◆

Sheryl Cannady is a public affairs specialist in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

Xiang
continued from page 43

concept: "For China, G-1 model of unilateralism doesn't work. The EU's muddling through is better for China than the U.S.'s good versus evil," Xiang said.

Finally, the president of the Shanghai Institute of American Studies and vice chairman of the Chinese Association for American Studies, Ding Xinghao, discussed the domestic challenges faced by the Central Committee of the CCP and identified four regions in China that need individualized attention.

Both the Yangtze economic zone, of which Shanghai is the center, and the Zhejiang region of Guangzhou in southern China are dynamic and entrepreneurial. But their activities contrast sharply with the northwestern region, which is the most undeveloped area of China, and the northeast, which is highly dependent on state-run enterprises.

Ding noted that the Chinese leadership under Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao is very different from previous regimes, because the leaders are focused on creating jobs and reforming the economy. Ding emphasized that China's rise will be a long process and that the fundamental challenge for China is to understand how to use its developing strength. ◆

Peggy Spitzer Christoff is a program consultant in the John W. Kluge Center.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

**********3-DIGIT 481 S18 P1
0152 005
UNIV MICROFILMS INTN'L
ATTN SERIALS ACQUISITIONS DEPT
300 N ZEEB RD
ANN ARBOR MI 48103-1553